

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant	: James A. Laugharn, Jr. et al.	Art Unit	: 1744
Serial No.	: 10/770,241	Examiner	: Elizabeth L. McKane
Filed	: February 2, 2004	Conf. No.	: 9463
Title	: RAPID CRYOBARIC STERILIZATION AND VACCINE PREPARATION		

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

AMENDED APPEAL BRIEF

(1) Real Party in Interest

Pressure Biosciences, Inc.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no prior or pending appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings related to the present application.

(3) Status of Claims

Claims 8 and 15-31 are cancelled.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 9-14, and 32-37 are pending.¹

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 9-14, and 32-37 are pending. Claim 1 is the only pending independent claim. All of the claims stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Hashizume et al. "Kinetic Analysis of Yeast Inactivation by High Pressure Treatment at Low Temperatures" ('Hashizume') in view of Hayakawa et al. "Oscillatory Compared with Continuous High Pressure Sterilization on *Bacillus stearothermophilus* Spores" ('Hayakawa').

Claims 7 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Applicants have submitted claim amendments, which have not yet been entered, addressing these rejections.

¹ Applicants have amended the appendix of claims to correct the errors as described in the notice of non-compliant appeal brief mailed November 30, 2006.

Claims 32 and 33 are objected to due to a misspelling of the word "macromolecule."
Applicants have corrected this typographical error in the amendment filed but not yet entered.

(4) Status of Amendments

Amendments to claims 7, 32, 33, and 35 have been submitted but have not yet been entered by the Examiner. The appendix reflects the amendments submitted, but not yet entered.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The claims recite methods of sterilizing a material. (See e.g., page 3, lines 23-26.) The methods include providing the material at an initial pressure, and while maintaining the material in a temperature range below 45 °C, (See e.g., page 3, line 23 to page 4, line 1.) increasing the pressure to an elevated pressure, and then decreasing the pressure below the elevated pressure and cycling the pressure between a decreased pressure and the elevated pressure at least two times to provide a sterilized material. (See e.g., page 5, lines 1-5.)

(6) Grounds of Rejection

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 9-14, and 32-37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious and therefore unpatentable over the combination of Hashizume in view of Hayakawa.

Claims 7 and 35² are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 32 and 33 are objected to due to a misspelling of the word "macromolecule."

(7) Argument

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 9-14, and 32-37 are not obvious and therefore unpatentable over the combination of Hashizume and Hayakawa.

² The rejection refers to claim 36, not claim 35, but Applicants submit that this is in error as claim 36 has not been presented.

The pending claims recite methods of sterilizing a material by subjecting the material to cycled pressure (i.e., cycling between elevated pressure and decreased pressure) and maintaining the temperature of the material below 45 °C.

Hashizume discloses methods of inactivating *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (a strain of yeast), using high pressure treatment. Hashizume says that “rapid inactivation took place when the temperature was above 45 °C or below -10 °C.” (See Hashizume page 1456, lines 17-19, left column.) Hashizume does not teach or suggest cycling pressure between an increased and decreased pressure, nor is Hashizume relied upon for such a teaching.

Hayakawa discloses examples of the use of oscillatory pressurization (i.e., pressure cycling) to reduce the count of thermophilic spores of *Bacillus stearothermophilus*. Hayakawa tested the effects of oscillatory pressurization on spores, demonstrating that “(o)scillatory pressurization at 70 °C completely burst each spore along the length of the spore shape.” (See Hayakawa, p. 165 and 166, RESULTS, Oscillatory pressurization, and Figure 5.)

When applying 35 U.S.C. 103, the following tenets of patent law must be adhered to: (A) The claimed invention must be considered as a whole; (B) The references must be considered as a whole and must suggest the desirability and thus the obviousness of making the combination; (C) The references must be viewed without the benefit of impermissible hindsight vision afforded by the claimed invention; and (D) Reasonable expectation of success is the standard with which obviousness is determined. *Hodosh v. Block Drug Co., Inc.*, 786 F.2d 1136, 1143 n.5, 229 USPQ 182, 187 n.5 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicants have limited the claimed invention to methods of sterilizing material at temperatures below 45 °C using cycled pressure. The references, when considered as a whole, do not fairly teach Applicants claimed methods. The Examiner cites Hayakawa as the only example of using cycled pressure, and yet the temperatures used in Hayakawa fall outside Applicant's claimed ranges. Moreover, as demonstrated in Figure 3 of Hayakawa, increasing the temperature from 60 °C to 70 °C with oscillatory pressure led to a greater reduction in survivors at two different pressures (i.e., 400 MPa and 600 MPa).

Without the benefit of impermissible hindsight afforded by Applicants' claimed invention, one would not arrive at methods for sterilizing material at temperatures below 45 °C using cycled pressure. Instead, one would be motivated to use the methods clearly taught by

Hayakawa. While the Examiner asserts that one would be motivated to modify the teachings of Hashizume with Hayakawa to arrive at the claimed invention, the references, when taken as a whole, more fairly suggest methods of oscillatory pressure at elevated temperatures, i.e., temperatures greater than 45 °C, such as 60 °C or 70 °C. Moreover, nothing in the combined references would provide an expectation of success when practicing the claimed invention. Rather, Hashizume notes that "No or little inactivation was observed for the pressurization below 180 MPa at temperatures between 0 °C and 40 °C." (See Hashizume page 1456, lines 17-19, left column.)

Applicants submit that the cited references, when taken as a whole, fail to suggest the claimed methods and therefore the claimed methods are patentable over the cited references. Applicants therefore request that the rejection be withdrawn and the application be placed in condition for allowance.

In reply to the Office Action mailed September 27, 2005 and in advance of an appeal brief, Applicants amended claims 7 and 35 to provide proper antecedent basis for the phrases "the desired biomolecule" and "the infectious agent", Applicants also amended claims 32 and 33 to correct the spelling of the term "macromolecule." Applicants request that the amendment be entered, as the amendment raises no new issues, but instead reduces the number of issues for appeal.

Please apply any charges or credits to deposit account 061050, referencing attorney docket number 07985-031002.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: May 29, 2007

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Appendix of Claims

1. A method for sterilizing a material, the method comprising:
providing said material at an initial pressure; and
while maintaining said material in a temperature range that is below 45°C,
increasing the pressure to an elevated pressure, then decreasing the pressure below the elevated pressure, and cycling the pressure between a decreased pressure and the elevated pressure at least two times, thereby providing a sterilized material.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the material is provided at an initial pressure of about 1 atm.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the elevated pressure is in the range of about 5,000 psi to about 120,000 psi.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the material comprises a desired biomolecule selected from the group consisting of nucleic acids, proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, drugs, steroids, and nutrients.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the pressure is cycled at least ten times.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the decreased pressure is half of the elevated pressure or less.
11. The method of claim 1, further comprising warming or cooling the material prior to the pressure-increasing step.
12. The method of claim 1, further comprising warming or cooling the material after the pressure-increasing step.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the material being sterilized is selected from the group consisting of a biological sample; blood plasma, serum, or other plant, animal, or human tissue; feces; urine; sputum; medical or military equipment; a foodstuff; a pharmaceutical preparation; ascites; and a vaccine.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the material being sterilized is initially contaminated with at least one of a prion, a virus, a fungus, a protist, a nucleic acid, and a protein.

32. The method of claim 1 in which the sterilized material comprises a desired macromolecule.

33. The method of claim 14 in which the sterilized material comprises a desired macromolecule.

34. The method of claim 32 in which the desired macromolecule has a biological activity that is maintained in the sterilized material produced by the method.

35. The method of claim 32 in which the macromolecule is a protein.

36. The method of claim 32 in which the infectious agent is a virus.

37. The method of claim 1, wherein the elevated pressure is in the range of about 2,000 psi to about 120,000 psi

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Evidence Appendix

None.

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Related Proceedings Appendix

None.